

VA #1 Central Coast Bioregion



VA #2 California Bioregions



VA #3 Ecosystem Goods or Ecosystem Services: Which Is It?

1. All modern crops are derived from _____ .
Wild varieties continue to play a role in human food systems. New crop varieties are bred from the genes of wild plants. These crops are better able to resist pests and diseases. They also are used to breed crops designed to grow in harsh environments.

2. _____ that can digest motor oil are used to clean up oil spills in the ocean. Other types of microbes are used to help clean soils that have been contaminated with toxic chemicals.

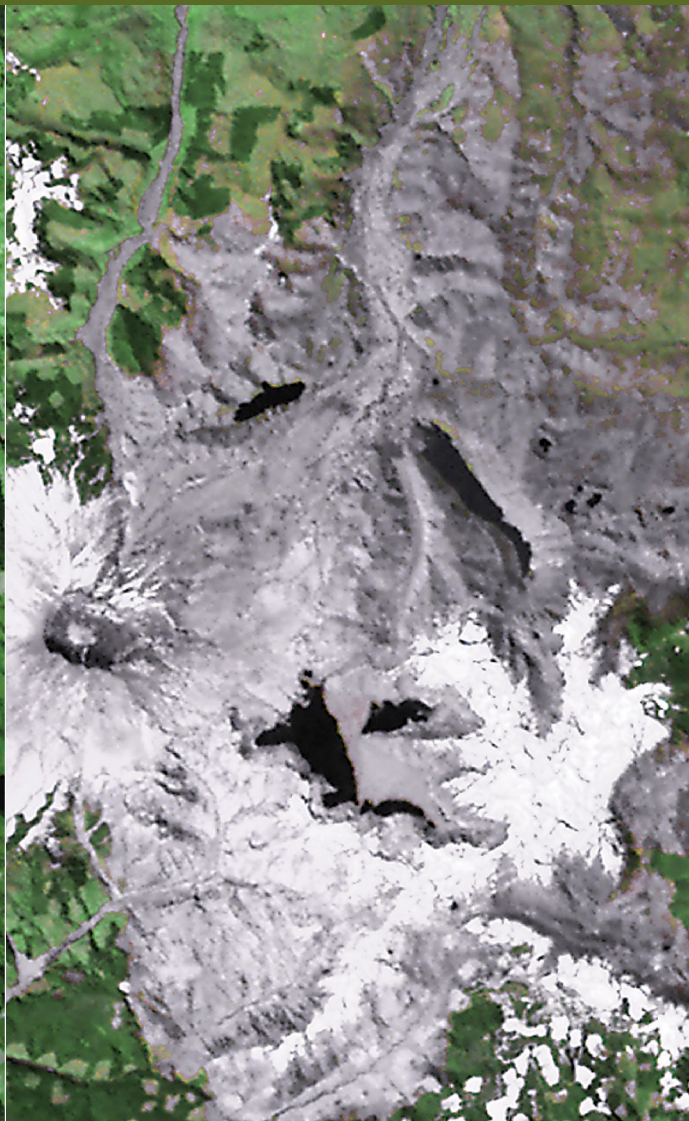
3. Many species of birds eat _____ that harm crops. Insects, such as ladybugs and dragonflies, also eat insect pests. These natural pest controls improve harvests and save money for farmers, gardeners, and forest owners.

4. What do _____ have in common? They are fibers used in our clothes. And they all come from natural sources. Cotton fibers come from the seedpods of cotton plants. Wool is the fur of animals, such as sheep and goats. Silk fibers come from the cocoons of silkworm larvae. Linen is made using long fibers from the stalks of a plant called flax.

VA #4 Habitat Change: Mount St. Helens, Washington



September 1973



May 1983

VA #5 California Human Population Density

**2007 Estimated
Total Population
37,810,582**



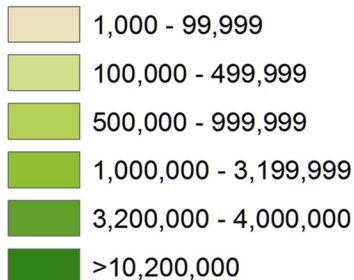
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Demographic Research Unit, State Data Center

**2030 Projected
Total Population
49,240,891**

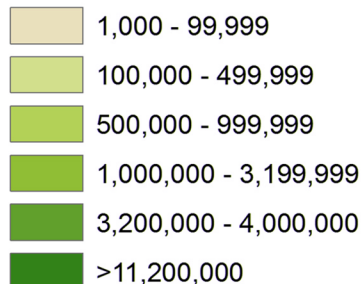


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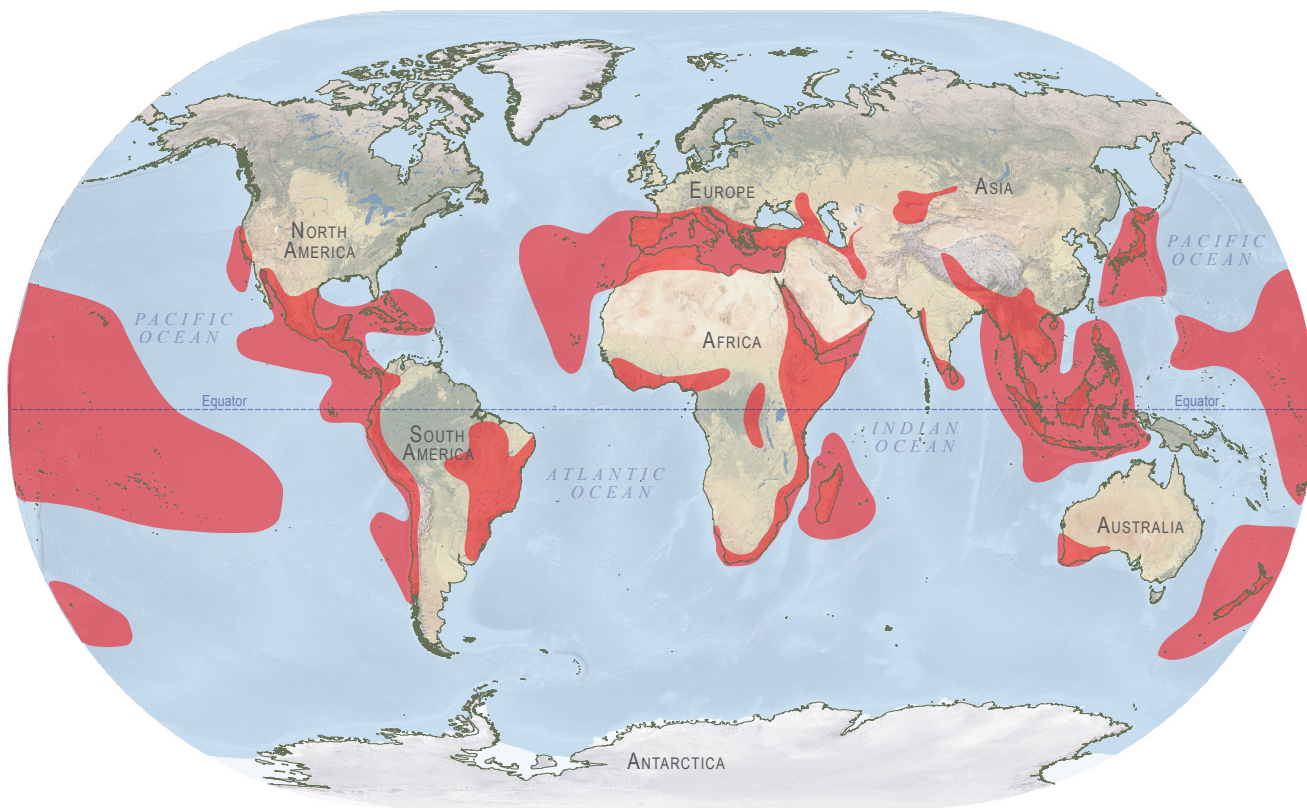
Estimated Population Distribution 2007



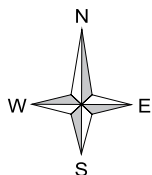
Projected Population Distribution 2030



VA #6 Biodiversity Hotspots

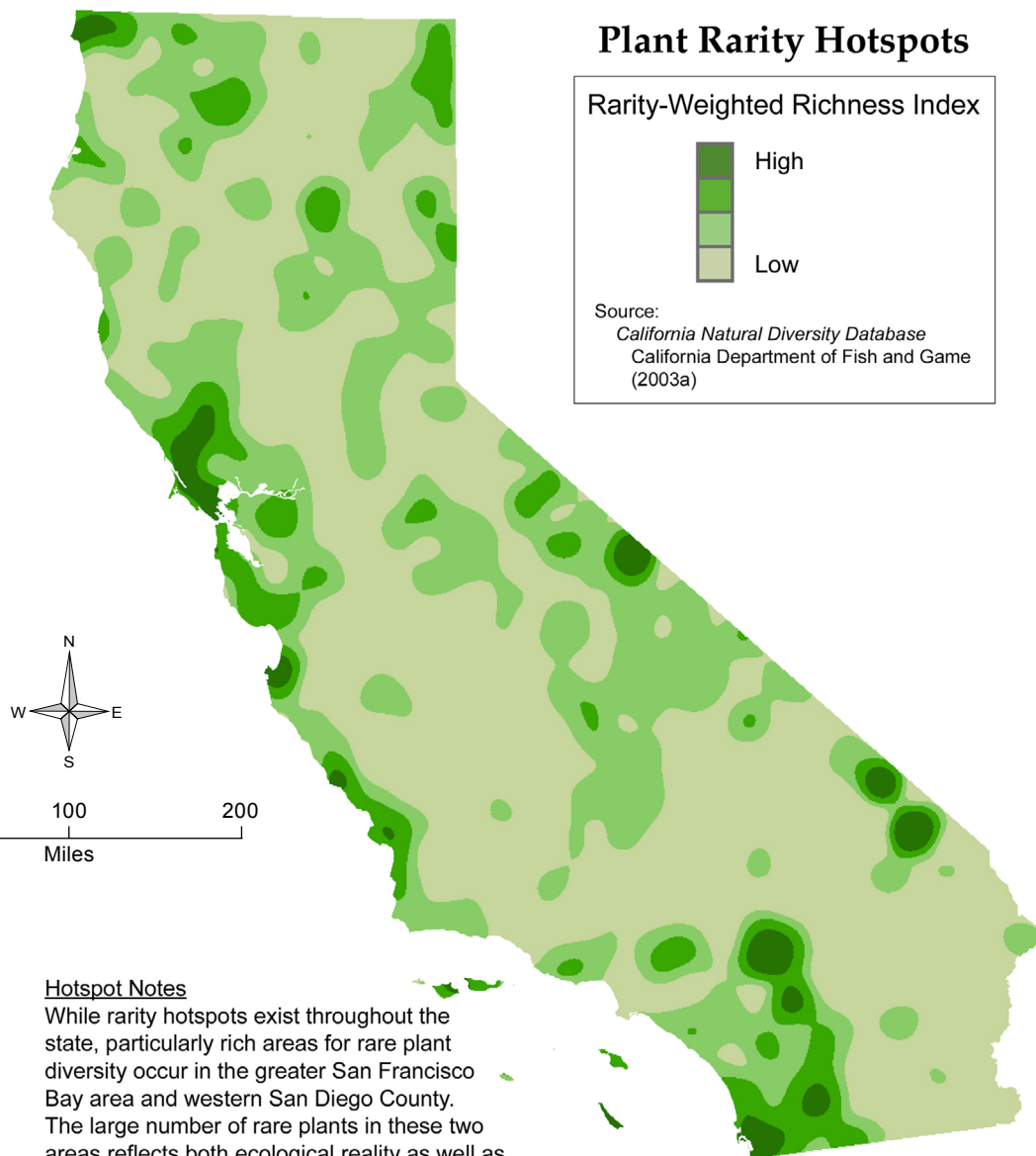


 Biodiversity Hotspots



0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Miles

VA #7 Plant Rarity Hotspots



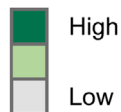
Hotspot Notes

While rarity hotspots exist throughout the state, particularly rich areas for rare plant diversity occur in the greater San Francisco Bay area and western San Diego County. The large number of rare plants in these two areas reflects both ecological reality as well as the effects of human activity on the environment.

VA #8 Amphibian Rarity Hotspots

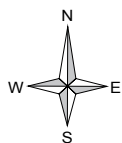
Amphibian Rarity Hotspots

Rarity-Weighted Richness Index



Source:

California Natural Diversity Database
California Department of Fish and Game
(2003a)



0 50 100 200
Miles

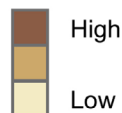
Hotspot Notes

The Sierra Region is home to several special status frogs and toads. A number of salamanders with very restricted distributions also occur there.

VA #9 Reptile Rarity Hotspots

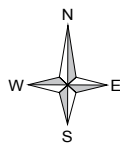
Reptile Rarity Hotspots

Rarity-Weighted Richness Index



Source:

California Natural Diversity Database
California Department of Fish and Game
(2003a)

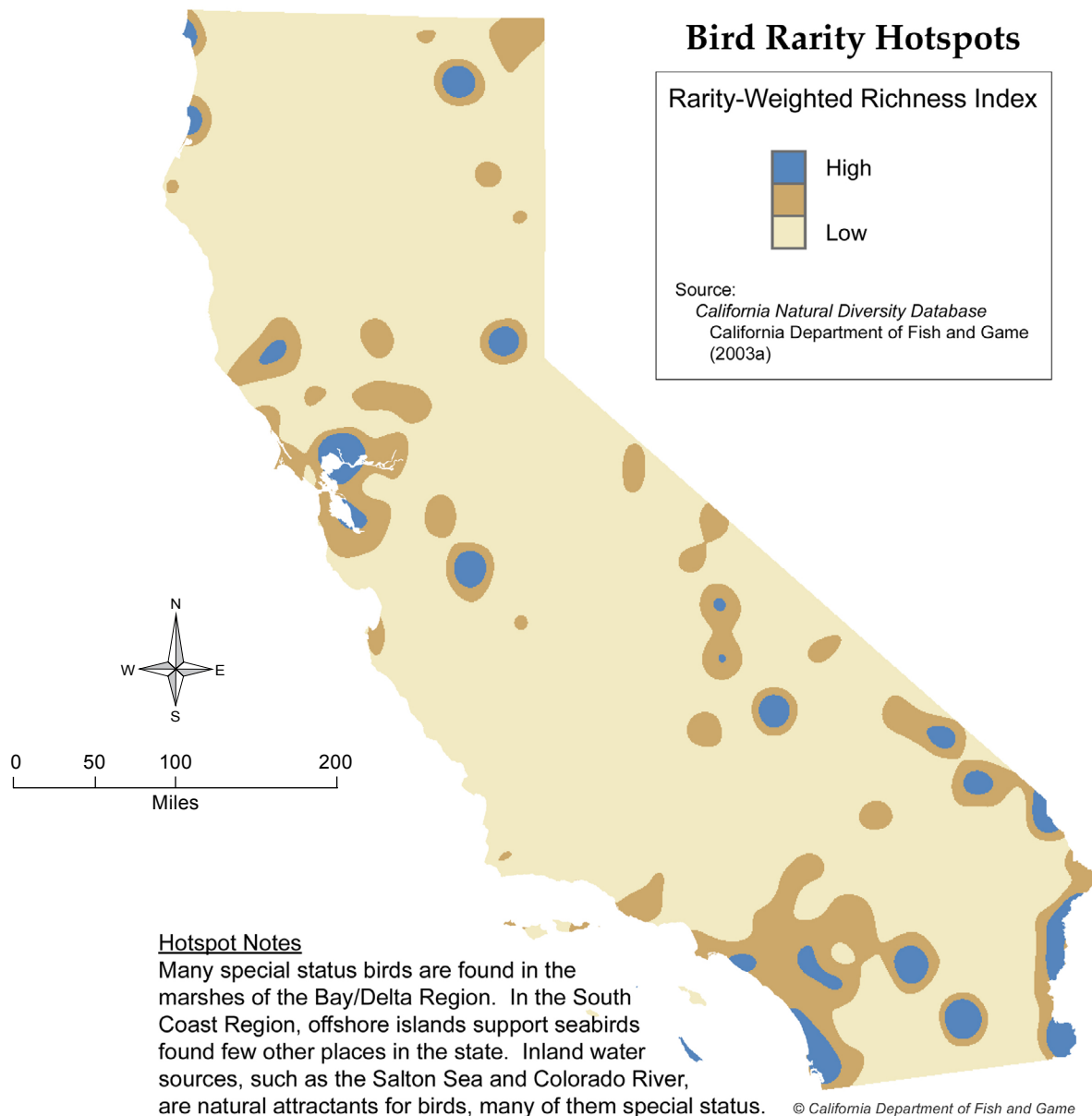


0 50 100 200
Miles

Hotspot Notes

A number of snakes and lizards with distributions restricted to the South Coast Region contribute to several rarity hotspots there. High development pressure has led to rarity.

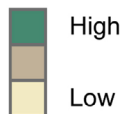
VA #10 Bird Rarity Hotspots



VA #11 Mammal Rarity Hotspots

Mammal Rarity Hotspots

Rarity-Weighted Richness Index



Source:

California Natural Diversity Database
California Department of Fish and Game
(2003a)



0 50 100 200
Miles

Hotspot Notes

Several subspecies of pocket mice contribute to a rarity hotspot on the border of the South Coast and Colorado Desert regions. The salt marshes in the Bay/Delta Region, the riparian habitat in the San Joaquin Valley Region, and isolated habitats in the Mojave are also hotspots of rarity for mammals, due to the presence of a few subspecies with very limited distributions.

VA #12 Freshwater Fish Rarity Hotspots

